PROHIBITION

The Dispatch Begins a Canvass of the State on the Great Issue of the Hour.

WILL IT BE WET OR DRY? it Washington county voted "no license"

Washington Comes Out for the Constitutional Amendment and

DON'T CARE WHO KNOWS IT.

The Gigantic Business Done by the Distillers in This End of the State, and

THE ENORMOUS SUMS INVESTED.

Interviews With Prominent People, Who Differ in Their Views on the Subject.

PARTY LINES WILL NOT BE DRAWN

now being made by THE DISPATCH on the Constitutional amendment question. June 18 having been virtually fixed by the Legislature as the date for a popular election to decide the matter, it is now squarely before the people as a live issue. Preparations for the campaign are already being made in Pittsburg and Allegheny county. The have tried it, but their failures were so Special Commissioner detailed for THE DIS-PATCH's work began in the southwestern corner of the State, where vast distilling interests will be ruined if the amendment is adopted. Washington county was first that they have a most illustrious example sounded. It will give a majority for the amendment.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.] WASHINGTON, PA., January 20 .- Did WASHINGTON, PA., January 20.—Did you ever sit near a well-behaving man and him, and reading law in a building that is become impressed with the belief that he still standing here, he was admitted to the was under the influence of liquor because bar in 1787. of whisky? Well, you often found, on closer observation, that he wasn't drunk. | cute his functions among a turbulent people, But there was plency of whisky about him. It happened that a flask, in which he had no cwnership or interest, had been uncorked or the Whisky Insurrection of 1794. It was broken in his vicinity.

A Whiff of Whisky.

The counties south and southeast of Pittsburg smell very strongly of whisky. Every tew days you get a whiff of it. The Monongahela and Youghiogheny Valleys bring the tempting odor almost in an airline to your city's wharves, and with the waters of those two rivers mingle the refuse of a score or more distilleries. Railroad freights distribute this Southwestern Pennsylvania smell a little faster and farther. It long since penetrated Philadelphia, and "Gibson's best" is synonomous there with "Old Monongahela Rye" in Pittsburg.

But the counties embraced in this whiskyfuture policy suspicious. And it must be admitted that the smell is surprisingly and remarkably loud! Here are some figures which will convey some idea of its strength: Reservoirs of Whisky.

In the territory described there are at this moment 7,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond at the various distilleries. This represents a capital, in the liquor itself, of \$7,000,000. or \$1 per gallon. Where will all that ocean | This will be about the same as the usual Reof whisky go if Pennsylvania votes for the publican majority, not that party lines will be drawn in the contest, but that where a great Constitutional amendment?

in the same district every year is worth about \$2,200,000. That represents the business done in a year by the distilleries of knowledge of the character of the population. We are an agricultural people in the townships, devoted to the care of beautiful farms and ington counties. In addition to all that, wool growing. the amount of money invested in buildings, apparatus, real estate, live stock, etc., by the distillers will not fall much below \$3,000,000. What effect will the annihila-\$3,000,000. What effect will the annihila-tion of this industry have upon the valleys to be to keep the liquor temptation far out of of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny?

These distilleries must have grain to pro duce whisky. I am told that at one Monongahela distillery alone-that at Gibsonton, which is the most extensive rye whisky manufactory in the United States-rye only is 500 bushels, making 50 barrels of whisky The establishment has a capacity of double this and sometimes attains it, operations being kept up the year round. The grain is selected, cleaned and ground with all the care and cleanliness of a flour mill. It takes 1,500 cars a year to transport grain to and whisky from this one distillery.

The Government tax of 90 cents per gallon amounts to about \$50,000 per month on the product of this single establishment, fully 90 per cent of which is clear gain to the Government. Eight Government officials are kept busy in the buildings all the time. Whisky made at Gibsonion is exported to The question is thus removed from all partisan all parts of the world. Attached to the works are large cooper shops. About 50 men are employed in all departments. The firm enforces strict total abstinence about the premises, any employe found drinking liquor being immediately discharged, and the same penalty is imposed on anyone

known to have seen another drink and failed

Yet in spite of this large and long-established industry, there is much of encouragement in the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania for the advocates of the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. A deeprooted temperance sentiment pervades at least two-thirds of the region. This bore its first fruit 15 or 16 years ago when the Legislature passed the local option law. Under with 1,500 majority. Greene county pronounced against license with 1,400 votes to spare, and Fayette county gave a majority of 1,200 against license.

In two of the counties that result was re garded as remarkable. Beside being identified with the distilling business, Greene and Fayette were overwhelming Democratic in

Can't Have Saloons. It was under the same law that 42 of the 66 counties in the State voted "no license." The next year the law was repealed. But never since that day have there been saloons

in Greene county or Washington county.

Washington county will in June next cast a majority of votes for the constitutional amendment. It did not take me very long to find that out. In beginning THE DISPATCH canvass of the State on the outlook for this unusual campaign, I selected the counties named above. Washington county was not picked out as the first reportorial pumping station because it was considered important in the distilling business. On the other hand less of the distilling interest lay along its Monongahela river boundary than in either Westmoreland, Greene or Fayette. Gibsonton is in Westmoreland. Knowing that there was harder work beyond, I concluded to make a easy start with Washington, knowing well her temperance proclivities, A canvass of counties in Pennsylvania is | having heard of her moral influences, and doubting not the reputation she has for

High Judicial Fences.

It has been 20 years since the Judges of Washington county courts commenced refusing to grant licenses for the sale of liquor. They have adhered rigidly to this policy without interruption up to this day. The judicial fence has never once been jumped by an agile liquor dealer. A few funny that they retired to the legal gymnasiums of Grant and Diamond streets in Pittsburg to go into training before making such leaps again.

ington county judges of the past 20 years for their fearless policy toward the liquor interests. If I remember history correctly, Allegheny county got her celebrated Judge Alexander Addison, from Washington county. He first appeared in public as a preacher in the town of Washington, in

The Whisky Insurrection

Subsequently he became the Judge of Allegheny county's courts. He had to exeand it was Judge Addison who undauntedly attended the enforcement of the excise laws of the United States, which culminated in his bold stand on this question which made him many enemies, and was partly the cause that led to his impeachment. Washington county was involved in the

Whisky Insurrection as badly as either Allegheny, Fayette and Westmoreland. It was in Washington county that some of the worst depredations were committed, and it was on that spot of the county where Monongahela City now stands that the army of 15,000 militiamen raised by General George Washington to put down the insurrection, finally encamped. Washington had stopped at Bedford, and Lighthorse Harry Lee, as commander of the army issued his proclamation to the insurgents

on Washington county soil. Handsome Majority Predicted.

Yet, notwithstanding all the past, the county proposes to stand by its Judges and producing region are not drunk. It's only vote against the liquor traffic. This is the the smell that makes their conduct and only inference that is to be drawn from several interviews which I have had with leading men here.

Rev. J. M. Barnett, the financial agent of Washington and Jefferson College, has had perhaps better opportunities of guaging public sentiment than other ministers, because of his wide acquaintance throughout the county and his frequent visits to the interior. When questioned to-day about the coming issue, he said:

Washington county will vote for the constitutional amendment. There is no doubt of it. The amendment will have a handsome majority. Constitutional amendment? many temperate Democrats will vote with us,
The amount of whisky taken out of bond about an equal number of whisky Republicans

Keeping Students From Temptation.

In the towns of Washington, Canonsburg and donongahela City, we are proud of our seats of learning, and with college students from all

their way.

On the borders of the county, up the Monongabela river and along the Panhandle Railroad, there is probably a strong liquor element among the coal miners, but whatever influence they exert at the June election will be offset by the vote of sturdy temperance yeomanry in the heart of the county. The policy of the courts refusing license here for 20 years past has had manufactory in the United States—rye only such a healthy result in educating the people is used, and the present daily consumption that nobody in the town of Washington wants saloons. Under the Brooks laweven there were searcely any applications. On the whole I feel very sure that Pennsylvania will adopt the constitutional amendment, for in every county you will find plenty of drinking men who will several years ago when local option was voted People who were perfect sots did all they could to abolish that which they knew was a temptation they were powerless to resist so long as it was around them. It will be so

J. P. Miller, Esq., who was formerly Chairman of the Republican Committee of

the county, said when questioned: I believe the legislative caucus did right in rdering a special election for this question. influences. It now stands on its own merits. I feel assured that Washington county will vote for the amendment and give it a safe majority. It would be difficult at this time to estimate the majority. If gauged by the majority of the Republicans in this county, it would be impossible to say what it would be, for Republican

Continued on Fifth Page.

TO THE VANDERBILTS. Hostetter's Big Stock Interests in

the P. & L. E. Road Sold Out. WHAT THE TRANSFER ALL MEANS.

A New and Formidable Rival to the Pennsylvania Main Line.

SHOULD THE SOUTH PENN FAIL The P. & L. E. With the Beech Creek and Readin Would Connect to the East.

The heavy Hostetter interests in the Pittsburg and Lake Erie road have been sold to the Vanderbilts. This means great changes and the probability that if the South Penn is not finished, a rival to the Pennsylvania will be made by connecting the P. & L. E. with the Beech Creek road, thence to the Reading. It seems the Vanderbilts will keep faith with their partners.

D. Herbert Hostetter had sold to the Van-

The information also said that at the board meeting Tuesday some changes would be made, and that the transfer of the enormous Hostetter interests meant a great deal more than a simple transfer of stock in a single

Mr. Hostetter was called upon at his home and was perfectly noncommital upon the subject, refusing to either affirm or deny. He said that the developments at the annual meeting Tuesday would be open to all papers, but he did not care to say one word as to whether the report was true or not. THE REPORT IS TRUE.

The information, however, has come from a source that cannot be questioned, and a well-known financial man who has an inside knowledge of railroad affairs, when questioned as to the significance of the sale "This gives the Vanderbilts full contro

of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, which they have desired for several reasons. "The Hostetters held the largest interest next to the Vanderbilts, and though the latter probably wanted the stock as a good investment, there may be deeper and far

nore important reasons why they should ontrol the road. "In the first place, it has a bearing on the South Penn road in this way. It heavily increases the Vanderbilt interests in a line through Pennsylvania, of which the P. & L. E. will be a most important connecting link. The Vanderbilts held a key of the situation of the South Penn when they held a little under one-half of the stock of the P. & L. E. Now they hold three-quarters, and the South Penn will raise the P. & L. E. from a mere local line to the commanding position of a through line toward the West, where it connects at Youngstown with the

Lake Shore. WHY THE NYPANO IS SAFE. "There has been some talk about the increase of the Vanderbilt interests in the Pittsburg and Lake Erie shutting out the Nypano interests; and this is the reason: The Vanderbiits and Nypano people went into the Pittsburg and Lake Erie on equal terms, with the understanding that the Nypano get the passenger traffic, as the Nypano and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie form a beautiful air line from Pittsburg directly to Cleveland, while the Lake Shore

goes around by way of Ashtabula. "With reference to the talk that the Vanderbilt interests will throw out the Nypano and force them to seek a new connect with Pittsburg, or give it up entirely, would say that it is impossible, as it would destroy the value of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and its northwest passenger traffic. This traffic heretofore has not been very great, but is largely increasing during late

THE 'STOCKHOLDERS' NIGHTMARE. "There has always been a dread of large ransfers of stocks to the Vanderbilts, for fear they should repeat what William H. Vanderbilt did with the South Penn, sell to the Pennsylvania Railroad, but at present the younger Vanderbilts seem to be pursuing a different policy. Beside that, they have been in a position to sell to the Pennsylvania Railroad for two or three years past, and if such a move were contemplated, i would have been made by this time.

"The increase of their interest in the Pittsburg and Lake Erie would indicate that they intend to keep the Vanderbilt interest in Pittsburg transportation, and possibly increase their interests by the development of new lines, as they did in the case of the Beech Creek, and as they profess to be ready to do in the case of the South Penn. "The Pennsylvania Railroad has moving heaven and earth, and using every possible and impossible means to prevent the South Penn from being built, because they are so afraid of it as a competitor. President Roberts has been able to convert to his views Chauncey M. Depew, who is seeking in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad to have the South Penn line

shut off. WHEREIN THEY DIFFER.

"The difference between the situation of the South Penn and Beech Creek roads is that at the time W. H. Vanderbilt made his agreement to sell out the Beech Creek was nearly completed, while work on the South Penn had only been about one-third done. The Beech Creek was also merely a coal road, while the South Penn would complete a new trunk line.
"The death of William H. Vanderbilt of

curred somewhere about the time the in junction was issued against the completion of the Beech Creek and South Penn bar gain. His sons succeeded him shortly after, and the young Vanderbilts joined their partners to go on and complete the Beech Creek. "Mr. Depew, as President of the New York Central, had adopted the views of the Pennsylvania Railroad and used all his in-

fluence with the young Vanderbilts to prevent them from putting the Beech Creek in operation, and while private reports say that he has the strongest influence with them in all their railroad operations, young Cornelius Vanderbilt told him that as people all along the line of the Beech Creek were interested in the development of that country, and had put their capital in with Vanderbilt in good faith, he regarded it as nothing less than binding on the Vanderbilt interests to act in equal good faith with them, and go on and finish the road on the

CORNY STICKS TO HIS WORD.

"Their talk and arguments continued long and earnestly, but young Vanderbilt was firm and stuck to the stand he had taken, and the road was finished. I would remark incidentally, too, that the net earnings of the road each year amount to about

FIGHT FOR THE FLAG.

what the Pennsylvania was to pay for the what the Pennsylvania was to pay for the entire property.

"This action of young Vanderbilt has a double bearing. In the first place it shows the position of the younger Vanderbilts toward their partners who put money into railroad enterprises in good faith, and the situation in the South Penn case is in this respect exectly what it was in regard to Beech Creek affairs; that is: Pittsburg capital, Reading Railroad capital and local capital went in for the building of the South Penn, believing that the Vanderbilts would stand up for their partners in that road as stand up for their partners in that road as they had done with the Beech Creek.

MONDAY, JANUARY

misadventure, disagreement or inability should develop to prevent the building of the South Fenn, the Vanderbilts have the Beech Creek road within easy building distance of Pittsburg.

"The natural presumption, since they own a vast majority of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, and large interests in the Beech Creek, which is at present only a local coal road, is that the day it becomes clear that the South Penn will not be finished, they will start to connect the Beech Creek and Pittsburg and Lake Erie.

'This will make a through line between Pittsburg and the Fast over a particular.

A PROBABLE BIG RESULT.

Pittsburg and the East, over a northern route by way of the Beech Creek and connecting with the Reading, instead of over the southern route by way of the South derbilts will keep faith with their partners.

The positive information was received in this office, from a most reliable source, that the source, that the source of the stransfer probably means something of greater magnitude than appears on the surface."

President John Newell, of the Pittsburg D. Herbert Hostetter had sold to the Van-derbilts all stocks and interests of the late Dr. Hostetter in the Pittsburg and Lake

The object of his visit is to attend the an-nual meeting of the Board of Directors of

> SHE WOULD HAVE NEITHER. Two Young Men Fight For a Girl, But She

Smiles on Another. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NORWALK, CONN., January 20 .- Tommy Donnelly and Edward O'Hara, employes at the Union Mills, and exponents of the fistic art, met yesterday morning with a number of friends on the county fair grounds here, pitched a 16-foot ring, and then went at each other in true pugilistic style. Donnelly was championed by his brother James, and his antagonist's interests were looked after by William Edgars, a brother workman. There was no time keeper or stake-holder, but a mutual friend, who was pres-ent to see fair play, acted as referee. After the contestants had pummeled each other to their heart's content for upwards of half an

their heart's content for upwards of half an hour they were separated by the lookers-on and later returned to their work.

The trouble which led to the fight has been in existence several weeks, and grew out of the fact that both young men were sweet on the same girl. A meeting with bare knuckles in a 16-foot ring, Marquis of Onesneyers rules governing was considered. Queensberry rules governing, was considered the only means of settling the matter, but since all this occurred it is said that the maiden refuses to recognize either of the pugllists, and is lavishing her smiles on another fellow.

BURNED IN THEIR BEDS. Widow and Her Four Children Murdered

and Cremated. TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 BROOKFIELD, Mo., January 20 .- Mrs. Minnie Hall, a young widow, and her four children lived in a little house about miles from this 10:30 o'clock last night At burned, and when neighbo searched the rules this morning they found the charred bodies of the entire family. The house had been set on fire, for those who were first to reach the building saw hay packed into the basement windows, and the footprints of a man in the snow. At 3 o'clock this morning James A. Howell was arrested in a room at the Babb House. The prisoner had an unloaded revolver in his pocket. Howell was a cousin of Mrs. Hall, and it is believed that he shot the entire family, and then set fire to the building in order to conceal his crime He had been n the habit of spending Saturday and Sunday with the Halls. He says he knows

othing about the crime.

Howell is 24 years old, and does not appear to be much agitated over his arrest. There were threats of lynching all day, and to-night a heavy guard was thrown about the jail. The prisoner will have a hearing

STOPPED AT NEW YORK.

Large Consignment of Contract Laborers Bound for Florida. NEW YORK, January 20 .- What appears to be one of the biggest consignments of contract labor ever landed here in one ship was discovered by accident at the landing of the passengers of the La Champagne at Castle Garden to-day. It was noticed that more than every other one of the 213 steerage passengers were bound for Florida. It was found that all had come from Alsace, Germany, and that their passage money had been paid by a man named George Strum, of that province. Later in the day a member of the firm of

Straiton & Storm, of this city, appeared at Castle Garden. He said he was an Alsatian and had arranged to have his country men come here, but denied having paid their fare. He had a large tract of land in Florida, and proposed to furnish each family with a house and 40 acres of land and start them at raising Sumatra tobacco. He would buy the product. The people, to the number of 130, were detained awaiting the action o Collector Magone.

INTERESTING BUT DOUBTFUL.

Report That One of Legitime's General Has Jumped to the Enemy.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, January 20 .- The brig Alice Bradshaw was at anchor in the bay somewhere last night. She left Aux Cayes on January 1. Captain Dahm reports that General Paul, of Legitime's forces, with 3,000 men, has deserted the defense of Portau-Prince and joined Hippolyte's army in North Hayti, outside that Capital. This is interesting if true, and tallies with the recent not well-authenticated reports that Legitime was losing ground, and was about to fly to Kingston, Jamaics to escape the triumphant North. But wor

came here three weeks ago that Genera Paul had been shot. AXWORTHY REFUNDING.

He Turns Over to His Bondsmen All His Property in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 20 .- Attorney An drew Squire returned this morning from Toronto, Ont. He bore with him papers to which he had obtained the signature of Thomas Axworthy, the defaulting city treasurer of Cleveland, transferring to J. H. Wade, Jr., as trustee for the bondsmen all of Axworthy's real estate and vessel prop Axworthy's wife is with him, and the ouple will settle in Toronto.

Miss Cleveland Goes South. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. UTICA, N. Y., January 20,-Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has left Holland Patent for Naples, Florida, where she will re-

PROHIBITION is now the live issue make a thorough canvass of the State and se cure the views of all classes on the subject. The first letter appears this morning. Read it and

The Administration Vigorously Resents the Samoan Outrages and

ORDERS A MAN-OF-WAR TO SAMOA.

Germany Will Have to Back Down or

There Will Be Trouble. "And it shows another thing: If any SECRETARY WHITNEY AT THE HELM.

> ater Intelligence Corroborates the Earlier Account of the Difficulty.

The Administration is determined make a bold stand in the matter of the Samoan outrages, which have been confirmed by later intelligence. Men-of-war are to be sent to the scene at once, and Americans are to be protected. Secretary Bayard has turned the conduct of the affair over to Secretary Whitney, who has a reputation for standing no foolishness from foreign powers, no matter how great they

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, 1 WASHINGTON, January 20 .- The Adninistration is not giving out any valuable information about Samoan affairs, but the control of the operations in that direction has passed with the sailing of the Trenton from Secretary Bayard to Secretary Whitney, and American war vessels will not be idle spectators of German aggression, as they have been. Mr. Bayard knows nothing of the art of bluffing; as he didn't feel warranted in plunging the country into war with Germany he felt that he must be very careful not to assume s determined and possibly hostile attitude, but Secretary Whitney has great confidence in our naval resources, and still greater confidence that Germany would back out of Samoa together rather than risk an unfriendly attitude on the part of the United States. The younger members of the Cabinet, Secretary Whitney and Postmaster General Dickinson, for example, believe in maintaining a bold front in Samoa, and the dispatch of ships to the island shows that hey have got the President on their side. Secretary Whitney began his administra tion with a very energetic display of force at Panama, and his influence in the Cabinet has been used in the direction of a more ag gressive tone toward England and Germany The more pacific counsels of Secretary Bayard have generally prevailed.

THE STORY CONFIRMED. The Account of the German Outrages Upon

Americans at Samon Substantiated-The Germana the Aggressors in the Fight With Matanfa. SAN FRANCISCO, January 20 .- The de-

tails of the events at Samoa which followed the attempt of the Germans to land their forces, and the defeat of their troops described at length this morning, are supplescribed at length this morning, are supple mented by other accounts which are published here. The Samoan Times, published at Apia, and which has been impartial in its account of the events on the islands, gives the following version of the fight of December 18:

At 2 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday 80 sailors from the Olga were landed at Mataafa, and 40 more were sent in boats along the coast, the 80 men marching on land to meet Mataafa at a German firm's plantation, Vallele. The shore party were reinforced by all the imported labor, said to be New Britain men, so that Mataafa was between the 200 men who came down taafa was between the 200 men who came down the day before and the German sailors and for-eign laborers. Mataafa, knowing the danger of interfering with the German soldiers, reof interfering with the German tired inland a few hundred yards.

THE GERMANS THE AGGRESSORS. The Germans followed up and fired into Matada's people, killing a young man, son of the chief. The chief, getting terribly excited, was only prevented by his own people from firing into the Germans, but while struggling against the former's efforts he himself was shot, and fell dead beside his son. Mataafa's shot, and rell dead beside his son. Mataaia's people could not stand this, and by common impulse, without orders, returned the fire. Their first volley killed six Germans and wounded others. Several of Tamasese's men fied and the laborers refused to fight it out. Knowing that this meant certain death against vast odds, the sailors beat a hasty retreat to their boats. Mataaia's warriors following them some vast odds, the sailors beat a hasty retreat to their boats, Mataafa's warriors following them some distance. Mataafa lost about ten killed and wounded, while the German loss is stated at 20 killed. Among the dead is Lieutenant Sieger. The United States steamed to Saluafata on Tuesday on hearing that German war ships were going to shell Mataara's stronghold. Captain Mullan had communications with the German commanders and entered his protest against their reported project. His protest was not taken notice of, however, for the Olga threw shells into the spot where Mataafa was supposed to be, but which he had vacated.

INVITED THEIR FATE,

The Chroniele says: Concurrent testimony of the action of the Germans shows that the Germans brought upon themselves the fate that overtook them, as it was not until two of Mataafa's chiefs were killed that he ordered his men to fire on the Germans. The marines were only saved from extermination by the prompt arrival of their gunboats. After their defeat the Germans bombarded the village of Mataafagatele, although warned by the American Consul, Blacklock, that three houses in the place belonged to an American citizen. Over these houses an American flag floated, yet the flag was torn down and partially burned by the German sailors, whe landed to complete the destruction of the place. Correspondents also give accounts of insuits to an American in the neutral district of Apia. Mataafa has threatened that if the Germans again attack his men Concurrent testimony of the action of the fermans shows that the Germans brought ened that if the Germans again attack his men he will destroy all the German property on the

The San Francisco Examiner prints long letter from its correspondent at Apia, which describes the assault made by the Germans and their repulse, and describes in detail the firing on the American flag and American houses, and the assaults

INSULTED THE FLAG.

It is easy to see why the German officials

spread reports of American interference. They had treated American citizens and the Ameriplary reparation, and they thought it advisable to put in a counter complaint in time. In the devastation of Samoan towns they seemed to take especial pains to single out the property of Americans for destruction, and riddled the

take especial pains to single out the property of Americans for destruction, and riddled the flags that, if sent to Washington, would be evidence of friendliness that need no commentary. While the United States man-of-var Adams was at Apia, early in December, it appears that an American's house was invaded and his country's flag found therein, cut to paeces by Tamaseses, men from the stronghold at Mulinuu Point. Captain Leary, of the Adams, sent a categorical question to the German Consul as to whether Tamaseses' headquarters were under German protection or not. Falling to get a reply with in reasonable time, the Captain of the Adams began making arrangements for landing a batallion, and throwing up a fortification facing Tamaseses' fort. He was determined, if no satisfaction were given the outrage to march his men upon Tamaseses' stronghold and take that chieftain prisoner. The intention of the Captain becoming known, great commotion ensued in Tamaseses' camp, and at 10 o'clock on the same night the evacuation of Mulinuu Point was begun with vigor. The Adams sailed from Apia prior to the occurrence of December 18, and is now in Honolulu.

BEADY TO FIGHT. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the United States man-of-war Vandalia left Mare Island Navy Yard in this harbor, bound for Samoan Islands, the present seat of warlike disturb-

Next to that of the Trenton, the Vandalis carries the heaviest battery in the Pacific squadron. She carries a 60-pounder breech-loading rifle on her forecastle, 8-inch pivot muzzle-loading rifle forward of the foremast, and six 9-inch Dahlgrens in broadside in the waist. She also has a 3-inch rifle, a wicked little gun, on the poop deck, a 20-pound breech-loading rifled howitzer and two Gatlings. She also has a Hotchkiss

To man the ship and serve all these gun the vessel carries a complement of 240 officers, crew and marines. Seven of the officers of the Mohican, who have not yet entered upon their three years' cruise, were transferred to the Vandalia. A number of

DESERVEDLY LYNCHED.

Farmer Kills Two Men Who Were Eloping With His Daughters, and Returns to Find Two More of His Girls Gone.

St. Louis, January 20.-The little town of Bolar, in Mercer county, Mo., turns out the following tragic story:

Henry Thomas, an old farmer, has four grown daughters named Hattie, Margaret, Nancy and Jane, aged 16, 18, 20 and 22 years respectively. Last Wednesday night Samuel and Charles Hasburn, brothers, procured a ladder and helped Margaret and Jane out of a second-story window of their father's house, and as they were about to elope with the girls the old man appeared on the scene, but too late to prevent their escape. He at once procured the best horse he had and a shotgun and started in hot pursuit. When about 12 miles from home he overtook the party. He immediately opened fire on them, killing both the boys and seriously wounding Margaret.

After getting nearly home with the girls he was told that the other two, Hattie and Nancy, had also eloped with Ned Greason and Thomas Allison. He at once left the girls he had with him in charge of some neighbors and started after the others. After securing the other two girls without any se-Jane out of a second-story window of their securing the other two girls without any serious trouble, he started back, but when about two miles from home a mob took possession of him and strung him up to a

girls. He would hardly let them out of his sight, hence the element. He sight, hence the elopement. He always bragged that he would not be bothered with lazy sons-in-law. Public feeling is strongly in favor of the lynching. Margaret died ast night.

BARELY ESCAPED BIGAMY.

Woman Who Wasn't the Woman She Thought Herself.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 WILKESBARRE, January 20.-Fifteen ears ago John Lamb, a machinist, and Miss Mary Cahan, both of Ashley, Pa., were united in marriage. The couple went to St. Louis, where Mr. Lamb accepted a place as foreman in the Missouri Pacific Railroad shops. Differences arose between man and wife, and Mrs. Lamb decided to return to her home in Ashley. Her husband wandered through the West, and the last his wife heard of him was that he was

A few months ago the widow accepted the offer of marriage of John Adams, a well-to-do business man. The wedding we to take place the coming Tuesday, and all arrangements had been completed. On Saturday, to the great surprise of the intended bride, her long-lost husband turned up. He called at his wife's home, where she was busily engaged in preparing her wedding trousseau. A reconciliation followed, and this evening he reunited couple left for the West Adams is much put out over the turn af

THE BOY PREACHER OUTDONE. 10-Year-Old Kentucky Girl Very Elo-

quent in the Pulpit. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) FALMOUTH, KY., January 20 .- Mary Semons, 10 years of age, has delivered four sermons in this place, and is becoming quite popular as a preacher. She has a good voice and splendid delivery for one so young. Mary is the daughter of a fairly well-to-do farmer who lives about four miles from this place. From infancy she displayed unusual brightness. About eight months ago she joined the Baptist church here, and said that the Lord had called upon her to preach. She first addressed a small congregation at her father's house, and succeeded so well that she spoke next in a church near by. The little girl soon had a reputution throughout this and neighboring counties. After several months in the country she preached here, and her success was greater than it was in the rural districts. Under her ministry several persons joined the church. Many allege that her sermons can-

Mary is rather small for her years, has sharp features, black eyes and hair, and is very intelligent. She will continue her services here for several weeks, and then she

will go to the larger Kentucky towns. GOT AWAY WITHOUT MISHAP.

The Atlanta Salls Without Even Sticking in the Mud. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 20 .- The Atlanta sailed from Cob dock, Brooklyn navy yard, about 9:30 o'clock this morning. A small crowd was present to give her a hearty Godspeed. As she passed out of the basin the band aboard of the Vermont and the officers aboard the Atlanta acknowledged the attention by lifting their caps. Cob dock was the scene of the Galena's inglorious stick in the mud, but profiting by Admiral Luce's experience, the commander of the Atlanta got away without mishap. The Atlanta had just come from the dry dock and had not had her powder aboard more than 24 hours. Her officers and crew were in no fear of "warlike" Haytians, but felt a little nervous about yellow fever. The Atlanta's destination is Port-au-Prince, but it is understood she will stop at Kingston, Jamaica, and take orders from Admiral

LOTTERY PRIZES NO PROPERTY. New York Judge Throws a Suit for One Out of Court.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) Oswego, N. Y., January 20 .- About two rears ago Byron D. Houghton drew \$25,000 n the Louisiana lottery, one-fourth of which he paid to Mrs. Mary Goodrich, in consideration of her interest in the ticket. She laimed a one-halt interest, and her suit to ecover has just been thrown out in the Ciruit Court by Justice Churchill, who ruled that the contract entered into was repugnant to the laws of the State, and couldn't be recognized by the Court.

The Court also said that the District Attorney would be justified in proceeding against both the parties for a violation of the law prohibiting lottery dealing, and to recover and confiscate proceeds. The case

TEMPERANCE people should bear in DISPATCH is making a thorough canvass of the State in order to ascertain the drift of public sentiment for or against Prohibition. Read the opening review this morning.

CENTS THREE

An Attempt to Bribe a Mercer

TO AID LIQUOR INTEREST.

Member of the House

Representative Speir Says an Effort Was Made to Buy Him.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS CALLED.

At Which the Beverage Question is Expected to be Handled.

REVISION OF THE BROOKS BILL

A startling statement is made by Representative Speir, of Mercer county. He says a liquor man approached him and told him he could make "a nice lump" of money by voting against the submission of the prohibitory amendment. A revised version of the Brooks bill is to be introduced in the House this week. It is considered quite an improvement, the most objectionable features of the law being eliminated. The Democratic members of the Legislature will hold a joint caucus to-morrow evening, at which the liquor question, it is thought, will be discussed.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, January 20 .- "I am very sorry you feel that way, for there are a couple of millions in the Treasury, and you might just as well have a nice lump of it as

This remark was made to Representative Speir, of Greenville, Mercer county, just before he started for Harrisburg. Mr. Speir is one of the few members of the House of Representatives left in the city. A greater number of legislators than at any time this session, left for their homes after adjournment, Thursday and Friday, and the two chambers were almost deserted yesterday

and to-day. and to-day.

Representative Speir sat in his seat this afternoon and entertained a group, in which newspaper men largely predominated, with an explanation of liquor affairs in Mercer county, where the temperance sentiment is so strong that the county is very nearly a Pro-

PLEDGED BY PROHIBITIONISTS. The constitutional smendment was made an issue in the last election, and the meman issue in the last election, and the members from Mercer came here pledged to submission. Before coming to Harrisburg Mr. Speir was approached, he says, by a liquor man of his acquaintance, who said to him: "Speir, when you get down to Harrisburg I want you to vote down the prohibition amendment and help to carry some amendments to the Brooks high liceuse law."

"It isn't possible," responded Mr. Speir; "don't you understand that I am pledged to my constituents to vote for the submission

of prohibition? It was made an issue in the campaign, and I was elected to the Legisla-ture on it. I always stick to my pledges," Then it was that the liquor the significant remark quoted above. Mr. Speir thinks the fight will be a hot one in Mercer county, and that there will

be very little dodging of the point at issue at the special election. The county has been so wrought up during several years that the lines between the temperance and liquor forces are sharply drawn NO POLITICS IN IT. Mr. Speir thinks that about 20 per cent of the Democrats of the county will vote for the amendment, and that probably 30 per

cent of the Republicans will vote against it.
Beside this, he thinks many of the extreme
party Prohibitionists will vote against it on
the ground that no measure not carried by their party can be a good one.

Representative Pugh, of Somerset, who expected his county to give a majority for the

prohibition amendment, has received a num-ber of letters from prominent people in the county which causes him to falter somewhat in this view.

On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, the Democrats will hold a joint caucus. Representative Smiley, of Clarion county, one of the few Democrats remaining in the city, says he doesn't know just what the object of he caucus is, but thinks the liquor qu may be touched on. As for himself, he is o is his colleague, Judge Brinker, and their

BROOKS' BILL REVISED.

An Improvement on the High Liceuse Bill to Be Introduced in the House This Week-Uniform Fees and One Saloon Only for Every 500 Inhabitants-A Temperate Measure.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—The Press

has the following concerning a new high

license bill to be presented this week in the Legislature:

Legislature:

A new high license law will be introduced in the House next week. It has the sanction of some of the foremost leaders of the Republican party. Great care has been shown in its preparation, and it is expected to meet the approval of all the friends of high license. The object of the new bill is to improve high license in such a way that it will command the support of what Senator Cooper calls "the temperate thought of Pennsylvania."

The act has been prepared on similar lines to that of the Brooks bill, with the objectionable features of the latter eliminated. It proposes to keep the power of granting licenses in the courts and to continue the discretionary power of the Judges. In order, however, that the courts of certain counties of the State shall not grant all applications that may come before them there is restriction placed upon the number of licenses that may be granted. This is to be regulated by the law, which will provide that not more than one license shall be granted for every 500 population in any city or county in the State.

It is believed that this restriction will be a

in the State.

It is believed that this restriction will be a great improvement upon the Brooks bill which leaves the whole matter in the hands of the courts. In Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other localities the judges have exercised the discretion vested in them by the law and have made a great decrease in the number of sa-

made a great decrease in the number of saloons.

Just the reverse has been the case in Schuylkill, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Lehigh, Bucks and some other counties. The judges in these counties have granted nearly every application for a license that has been presented to them. It is said that Schuylkill county, with a population of about 150,000, has between 700 and 800 licenses. The same state of affairs exists in other counties. It is to remedy this defect and make the law applicable to every county in the State that the restriction of one saloon to every 500 of the population of a city or county is proposed.

Another respect in which the new bill will differ from the Brooks law is the fees to be charged. In Philadelphia and Pittsburg the fee will continue at \$500, but in the cities of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh classes it will be increased from \$300 to \$500, thereby making a uniform fee for all cities. It is proposed to raise the fee in boroughs from \$150 to \$300 and in the country from \$75 to \$150. Four-fifths of the license fees will, as at present, go to the local anthorities and the other one-fifth will be paid into the State Treasury.

There will also be a provision in the new bill for the transfer of licenses in cases of death. The person, however, to whom such a license is transferred must first pass an examination of the court of the county in which the transfer is made. Another respect in which the new bill will

Still another alteration is one with reference Continued on Sixth Page.